

Package ‘Zseq’

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Type Package

Title Integer Sequence Generator

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Description Generates well-known integer sequences. 'gmp' package is adopted for computing with arbitrarily large numbers. Every function has hyperlink to its corresponding item in OEIS (The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences) in the function help page. For interested readers, see Sloane and Plouffe (1995, ISBN:978-0125586306).

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Abundant	<i>Abundant numbers</i>
----------	-------------------------

Description

Under OEIS [A005101](#), an *abundant* number is a number whose proper divisors sum up to the extent greater than the number itself. First 6 abundant numbers are 12, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36.

Usage

```
Abundant(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n	the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp	a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Deficient, Perfect](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Abundant numbers and print it
print(Abundant(30))
```

Achilles

Achilles numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A052486](#), an *Achilles number* is a number that is *powerful* but *not perfect*. First 6 Achilles numbers are 72, 108, 200, 288, 392, 432.

Usage

```
Achilles(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n` the number of first `n` entries from the sequence.
`gmp` a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length `n` containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 3 Achilles numbers and print
print(Achilles(3))
```

Bell *Bell numbers*

Description

Under OEIS [A000110](#), the n th *Bell* number is the number of ways to partition a set of n labeled elements, where the first 6 entries are 1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52.

Usage

```
Bell(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n` the number of first n entries from the sequence.
`gmp` a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Bell numbers and print
print(Bell(30))
```

Carmichael *Carmichael numbers*

Description

Under OEIS [A002997](#), a *Carmichael* number is a composite number n such that

$$b^{n-1} = 1 \pmod{n}$$

for all integers b which are relatively prime to n . First 6 Carmichael numbers are 561, 1105, 1729, 2465, 2821, 6601.

Usage

```
Carmichael(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n` the number of first n entries from the sequence.
`gmp` a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 3 Carmichael numbers
print(Carmichael(3))
```

Catalan

Catalan numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A000108](#), the n th *Catalan* number is given as

$$C_n = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$

where the first 6 entries are 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42 with $n \geq 0$.

Usage

```
Catalan(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Catalan numbers
print(Catalan(30))
```

 Composite

Composite numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A002808](#), a *composite* number is a positive integer that can be represented as multiplication of two smaller positive integers. The first 6 composite numbers are 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12.

Usage

```
Composite(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n` the number of first `n` entries from the sequence.
`gmp` a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length `n` containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Composite numbers
print(Composite(30))
```

 Deficient

Deficient numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A005100](#), a *deficient* number is a number whose proper divisors sum up to the extent smaller than the number itself. First 6 deficient numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7

Usage

```
Deficient(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n` the number of first `n` entries from the sequence.
`gmp` a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Abundant](#), [Perfect](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Deficient numbers
print(Deficient(30))
```

Equidigital

Equidigital numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A046758](#), an *Equidigital* number has equal digits as the number of digits in its prime factorization including exponents. First 6 Equidigital numbers are 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10. Though it doesn't matter which base we use, here we adopt only a base of 10.

Usage

```
Equidigital(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Frugal](#), [Extravagant](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 20 Equidigital numbers
print(Equidigital(20))
```

 Evil

Evil numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A001969](#), an *Evil* number has an even number of 1's in its binary expansion. First 6 Evil numbers are 0, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10.

Usage

```
Evil(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
 gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Odious](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 20 Evil numbers
print(Evil(20))
```

 Extravagant

Extravagant numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A046760](#), an *Extravagant* number has less digits than the number of digits in its prime factorization including exponents. First 6 Extravagant numbers are 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18. Though it doesn't matter which base we use, here we adopt only a base of 10.

Usage

```
Extravagant(n, gmp = TRUE)
```


Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Frugal](#), [Equidigital](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 20 Extravagant numbers  
print(Extravagant(20))
```

Factorial

Factorial numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A000142](#), a *Factorial* is the product of all positive integers smaller than or equal to the number. First 6 such numbers are 1, 1, 2, 6, 24, 120

Usage

```
Factorial(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 10 Factorials  
print(Factorial(10))
```

Factorial.Alternating *Alternating Factorial numbers*

Description

Under OEIS [A005165](#), an *Alternating Factorial* is the absolute value of the alternating sum of the first n factorials of positive integers. First 6 such numbers are 0, 1, 1, 5, 19, 101.

Usage

```
Factorial.Alternating(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n` the number of first n entries from the sequence.
`gmp` a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Factorial](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 5 Alternating Factorial numbers
print(Factorial.Alternating(5))
```

Factorial.Double *Double Factorial of even or odd numbers*

Description

Under OEIS [A000165](#) and [A001147](#), a *Double Factorial* is the factorial of numbers with same parity. For example, if $n = 5$, then $n!! = 5 * 3 * 1$. Please be aware that this function returns either even- or odd-valued numbers' double factorials per the use of odd parameter.

Usage

```
Factorial.Double(n, gmp = TRUE, odd = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n	the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp	a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.
odd	a logical; TRUE for double factorial of odd numbers, FALSE for even numbers.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Factorial](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 10 double factorials
print(Factorial.Double(10))
```

Fibonacci

Fibonacci numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A000045](#), the *n*th *Fibonacci* number is given as

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

where the first 6 entries are 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5 with $n \geq 0$.

Usage

```
Fibonacci(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n	the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp	a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise (default: TRUE).

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Fibonacci numbers
print(Fibonacci(30))
```

Frugal

Frugal numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A046759](#), a *Frugal* number has more digits than the number of digits in its prime factorization including exponents. First 6 Frugal numbers are 125, 128, 243, 256, 343, 512. Though it doesn't matter which base we use, here we adopt only a base of 10.

Usage

```
Frugal(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Extravagant](#), [Equidigital](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 5 Frugal numbers
print(Frugal(5))
```

Happy

Happy numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A007770](#), a *Happy* number is defined by the process that starts from arbitrary positive integer and replaces the number by the sum of the squares of each digit until the number is 1. First 6 Happy numbers are 1, 7, 10, 13, 19, 23.

Usage

```
Happy(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
 gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 happy numbers
print(Happy(30))
```

Juggler	<i>Juggler sequence</i>
---------	-------------------------

Description

Under OEIS [A094683](#), a *Juggler* sequence is an integer-valued sequence that starts with a nonnegative number iteratively follows that $J_{k+1} = \text{floor}(J_k^{1/2})$ if J_k is even, or $J_{k+1} = \text{floor}(J_k^{3/2})$ if odd. No first 6 terms are given since it all depends on the starting value.

Usage

```
Juggler(start, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

start the starting nonnegative integer.
 gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector recording the sequence of unknown length a priori.

Examples

```
## let's start from 9 and show the sequence
print(Juggler(9))
```

Juggler.Largest	<i>Largest value for Juggler sequence</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Under OEIS [A094716](#), the *Largest value for Juggler sequence* is the largest value in trajectory of a sequence that starts from n. First 6 terms are 0, 1, 2, 36, 4, 36 that n starting from 0 is conventional choice.

Usage

```
Juggler.Largest(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n	the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp	a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Juggler](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 10 numbers of largest values for Juggler sequences
print(Juggler.Largest(10))
```

Juggler.Nsteps	<i>Number of steps for Juggler sequence</i>
----------------	---

Description

Under OEIS [A007320](#), a *Number of steps for Juggler sequence* literally counts the number of steps required for a sequence that starts from n. First 6 terms are 0, 1, 6, 2, 5, 2 that n starting from 0 is conventional choice. Note that when it counts *number of steps*, not the length of the sequence including the last 1.

Usage

```
Juggler.Nsteps(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Juggler](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 10 numbers of steps for Juggler sequences  
print(Juggler.Nsteps(10))
```

Lucas	<i>Lucas numbers</i>
-------	----------------------

Description

Under OEIS [A000032](#), the *n*th *Lucas* number is given as

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

where the first 6 entries are 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11.

Usage

```
Lucas(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Fibonacci](#)

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Lucas numbers  
print(Lucas(30))
```

Motzkin	<i>Motzkin numbers</i>
---------	------------------------

Description

Under OEIS [A001006](#), a *Motzkin* number for a given n is the number of ways for drawing non-intersecting chords among n points on a circle, where the first 7 entries are 1, 1, 2, 4, 9, 21, 51.

Usage

```
Motzkin(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	the number of first n entries from the sequence.
<code>gmp</code>	a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Motzkin numbers
print(Motzkin(30))
```

Odious	<i>Odious numbers</i>
--------	-----------------------

Description

Under OEIS [A000069](#), an *Odious* number has an odd number of 1's in its binary expansion. First 6 Odious numbers are 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11.

Usage

```
Odious(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	the number of first n entries from the sequence.
<code>gmp</code>	a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also[Evil](#)**Examples**

```
## generate first 20 Odious numbers
print(Odious(20))
```

Padovan

Padovan numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A000931](#), the *n*th *Padovan* number is given as

$$F_n = F_{n-2} + F_{n-3}$$

where the first 6 entries are 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1.

Usage

```
Padovan(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first *n* entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length *n* containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Padovan numbers
print(Padovan(30))
```

Palindromic *Palindromic numbers*

Description

Under OEIS [A002113](#), a *Palindromic* number is a number that remains the same when its digits are reversed. First 6 Palindromic numbers in decimal are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. This function supports various base by specifying the parameter base but returns are still represented in decimal.

Usage

```
Palindromic(n, base = 10, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
 base choice of base.
 gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 palindromic number in decimal
print(Palindromic(30))
```

Palindromic.Squares *Palindromic squares*

Description

Under OEIS [A002779](#), a *Palindromic square* is a number that is both Palindromic and Square. First 6 such numbers are 0, 1, 4, 9, 121, 484. It uses only the base 10 decimals.

Usage

```
Palindromic.Squares(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
 gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 10 palindromic squares
print(Palindromic.Squares(10))
```

Perfect

Perfect numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A000396](#), a *Perfect* number is a number whose proper divisors sum up to the extent equal to the number itself. First 6 abundant numbers are 6, 28, 496, 8128, 33550336, 8589869056.

Usage

```
Perfect(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

See Also

[Deficient](#), [Abundant](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## generate first 7 Perfect numbers
print(Perfect(10))

## End(Not run)
```

Perrin	<i>Perrin numbers</i>
--------	-----------------------

Description

Under OEIS [A001608](#), the n th *Perrin* number is given as

$$F_n = F_{n-2} + F_{n-3}$$

where the first 6 entries are 3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 5.

Usage

```
Perrin(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n	the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp	a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Perrin numbers
print(Perrin(30))
```

Powerful	<i>Powerful numbers</i>
----------	-------------------------

Description

Under OEIS [A001694](#), a *Powerful* number is a positive integer such that for every prime p dividing the number, p^2 also divides the number. First 6 powerful numbers are 1, 4, 8, 9, 16, 25.

Usage

```
Powerful(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n	the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp	a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 20 Powerful numbers
print(Powerful(20))
```

Prime

Prime numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A000040](#), a *Prime* number is a natural number with no positive divisors other than 1 and itself. First 6 prime numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13.

Usage

```
Prime(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n` the number of first n entries from the sequence.
`gmp` a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Regular numbers
print(Prime(30))
```

Regular	<i>Regular numbers</i>
---------	------------------------

Description

Under OEIS [A051037](#), a *Regular* number - also known as 5-smooth - is a positive integer that even divide powers of 60, or equivalently, whose prime divisors are only 2,3, and 5. First 6 Regular numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Usage

```
Regular(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n	the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp	a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 20 Regular numbers
print(Regular(20))
```

Square	<i>Square numbers</i>
--------	-----------------------

Description

Under OEIS [A000290](#), a *Square* number is

$$A_n = n^2$$

for $n \geq 0$. First 6 Square numbers are 0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25.

Usage

```
Square(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n	the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp	a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 20 Square numbers
print(Square(20))
```

Squarefree

Squarefree numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A005117](#), a *Squarefree* number is a number that are not divisible by a square of a smaller integer greater than 1. First 6 Squarefree numbers are 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

Usage

```
Squarefree(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n` the number of first n entries from the sequence.
`gmp` a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Squarefree numbers
print(Squarefree(30))
```

 Telephone

Telephone numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A000085](#), a *Telephone* number - also known as *Involution* number - is counting the number of connection patterns in a telephone system with n subscribers, or in a more mathematical term, the number of self-inverse permutations on n letters. First 6 Telephone numbers are 1, 1, 2, 4, 10, 26,

Usage

```
Telephone(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n` the number of first n entries from the sequence.
`gmp` a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 20 Regular numbers
print(Telephone(20))
```

 Thabit

Thabit numbers

Description

Under OEIS [A055010](#), the n th *Thabit* number is given as

$$A_n = 3 * 2^{n-1} - 1$$

where the first 6 entries are 0, 2, 5, 11, 23, 47 with $A_0 = 0$.

Usage

```
Thabit(n, gmp = TRUE)
```


Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 30 Thabit numbers  
print(Thabit(30))
```

Triangular	<i>Triangular numbers</i>
------------	---------------------------

Description

Under OEIS [A000217](#), a *Triangular* number counts objects arranged in an equilateral triangle. First 6 Triangular numbers are 0, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15.

Usage

```
Triangular(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n the number of first n entries from the sequence.
gmp a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length n containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 20 Triangular numbers  
print(Triangular(20))
```

`Unusual`*Unusual numbers*

Description

Under OEIS [A064052](#), an *Unusual* number is a natural number whose largest prime factor is strictly greater than square root of the number. First 6 Unusual numbers are 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10.

Usage

```
Unusual(n, gmp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n` the number of first `n` entries from the sequence.
`gmp` a logical; TRUE to use large number representation, FALSE otherwise.

Value

a vector of length `n` containing first entries from the sequence.

Examples

```
## generate first 20 Unusual numbers  
print(Unusual(20))
```

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